

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, JANUARY 29, 1853.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets February 6th.

American Colonization Society.

This society held its thirty-sixth anniversary at Washington, on the 18th inst. The principal attraction of the occasion was the speech of Mr. Secretary of State—Edward Everett. He was followed with addresses by Rev. C. H. Reed of Virginia, and Hon. C. F. Mercer. The latter after giving a history of the society, administered to its members a modicum of advice. He counseled them to avoid the extremes of the fanatical abolitionists on the one hand, and the equally fanatical advocates of slavery, as an abstract good, on the other. This certainly is improvement. If the colonization society can admit that slavery is not an abstract good, it may by and by concede that it is a practical evil. Mr. Everett's speech was also somewhat remarkable for the occasion. Contrary to all precedent, he never once proffered the society as a remedy for slavery; nor has he been the habit of northern colonizationists to do, did he vilify or depreciate the character of the colored people. On the contrary, he devotes a considerable portion of his address to its vindication. We will copy a portion of it next week. As a rhetorical production it is a finished specimen.

After a history of the origin and progress of the colony, he advocates the emigration of our colored population, because such emigration would be a benefit to themselves, as well as to the place to which they emigrate. The reasons are the same as those which justify the emigration of the Germans or Irish to America. They are deprived of their rights at home, without prospect of redress, and this affords sufficient justification for their escape. But the great blessing of the colony are in suppressing the slave trade, and evangelizing Africa. On these topics he expatiates with great eloquence.

To this sort of argument for colonization, we have nothing to say. But the absence of the more objectionable features of colonization at its annual meeting, can as yet hardly persuade us, that it has really experienced a regeneration. It is yet composed of slaveholders and negro haters: men who put no limit to their oppression and scruple at no means, however revolting to justice or outrageous to humanity. The evidence we ask of their conversion is, that they act themselves against those laws and that public sentiment, which render it necessary for men and women to emigrate from this land, with her unoccupied territory and her inviting resources,—which render it necessary for such men and women to emigrate—men and women who are alone competent to become efficient missionaries of science, civilization and Christianity to Africa. We are not unreasonable in this demand, inasmuch as the colonizationists make the public sentiment and enact the laws from which it becomes necessary for this people to escape. We can give them small credit for benevolence in relieving their colored brethren and providing for them an asylum, while they themselves create the necessity for that asylum, and are the authors of that oppression which demands relief. Their colonization benevolence is entitled to the same regard as would a similar effort of the Emperor of Austria or his court for the colonization of Hungarians—or if the Pope and his cardinals, were to get up a benevolent colonization society to remove the Italians from the misery of his own oppressive edicts. Like Mr. Everett, he might urge good reasons for the escape of the oppressed, but he would hardly make Yankees believe in the disinterested purity of his own motives.

MR. ANDREWS' LECTURE.—Let not our citizens fail to attend Mr. Andrews' lecture on Education and Schools, at the Town Hall on Friday evening.

Report of the Bible Convention.

We have had numerous applications for this report. And money has been sent us by several individuals for it, which we have handed over to Mr. Clayton Sharp, of Salem. To whom for the present orders should be addressed. The book is not yet published, though it is in the hands of the printers. How soon it will be ready for distribution we cannot say. It will, we are informed be hurried through the press as speedily as possible.

Rail Road Accidents.

On Tuesday afternoon, an axle of one of the passenger cars broke near New Brighton, precipitating the car down an embankment and breaking it to pieces. The car contained some 40 passengers, many of whom were injured, some of them seriously—none killed. Among those most seriously injured, was Mrs. Chessman, of this place. The latest reports we learn are favorable to her recovery.

On Wednesday, a hand on one of the burden trains, a resident of this village, was crushed between two cars while attempting to couple them together.

Mrs. J. E. Jones is delivering a course of popular lectures in Columbus, on physical, intellectual and moral education. Mrs. M. A. E. Johnson is also lecturing in Eastern Pennsylvania, we observe, with good success.

MASS. AND THE LIQUOR LAW.—On a trial of strength on the repeal of the Anti Liquor Law of Mass., in the House of representatives, they decided in favor of a continuance of the law, by a majority of seventeen.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made in the Illinois Legislature to repeal the Homestead Law.

Clerical Lectures.

Two weeks ago we advertised six lectures by many clergymen on the "Evidence of Christianity." They were got up as we were informed to put down infidelity in Salem, and as the first speaker informed us "to save precious souls." The lectures during the first week, were well attended, and marked by considerable interest. For clerical lectures they were conducted with unusual liberality. Free opportunity was given at the close of each lecture, for the expression of opposite views, and we were informed that the lectures were held in the Town Hall rather than in a church, that unbelievers might feel the more freedom in expressing their views, this evidence of regard we doubt not is fully appreciated by those for whom it was designed. At the same time the orthodox friends may be assured that when liberty is given to speak, and those they call infidels have any thing to say, they will be pretty sure to say it, even in a church. Their veneration for print and popular boards, being about the same in one place as in another.

This opportunity was improved and served to develop, somewhat the theoretical morality of the speakers, proving that it was upon a par with that of the Old Testament worthies who could practice lying, polygamy and slavery. For such practices the speakers found and presented extension and apology. Thus one of them affirmed that Abraham's denial of his wife, was not a falsehood, only a justifiable withholding of a part of the truth. That slavery in some of its forms was justifiable and right, and that polygamy was not a *malum in se*, i. e., not an evil in itself—but its justification depended upon the circumstances of the individuals practicing it. The speakers were courteous and fair and mingled with their arguments a great amount of exhortation and warning of the evil to come upon disbelievers.

Mr. James Barnaby replied to the arguments of the first three lectures, in a very interesting manner, on Thursday night.

Of the lectures for this week, only one of the gentlemen made his appearance, Rev. Mr. Stratton. We did not hear him. It had been our fortune previously to hear his exposition of practical Christianity to his flock, and as it included slavery as justifiable, and recognized slaveholders and slave-traders as very worthy exponents of it, we had no disposition to be convinced of its truth, and so staid at home. How it happened that two clergymen should disappoint audiences on two successive evenings, remains yet to be explained. We regretted it, for ourselves, for we had more interest in listening to the topics they proposed to discuss than to any others of the series. They were geology and the "internal evidences."

Pillsbury and Foster in New Hampshire.

Parker Pillsbury and Stephen H. Foster are now making an Anti-Slavery campaign in New Hampshire. In Mr. Pillsbury's letter to the Independent Democrat, announcing the meeting, he gives us the following admirable compend of anti-slavery principles and measures. We shall be glad to learn that these old warriors for freedom are as successful now in rousing its spirit, as they were in earlier days, when in co-operation with Rogers, they set New Hampshire in a blaze of anti-slavery excitement. An excitement which eventually so far purified the murky atmosphere of New Hampshire politics, that John P. Hale was sent to the U. S. Senate.

New Hampshire is now degenerate from her then position, and if anything can restore her it will be the vigorous treatment of these uncompromising men. Mr. Pillsbury says:

"The anti-slavery enterprise as represented by us, is strictly moral and religious in its character. We believe in a Law, higher than all Human Enactments or Constitutions. And we regard Slavery as it exists in this country, as a violation of every one of its principles and provisions. And it is as such, that we assail it, at all times, and in all places. With us, the Slave-Trade was as much Piracy before 1808, as it was after the law of Congress, declaring it Piracy, in 1822. Nor is Slavery more or less a crime in California, than in Carolina—in New Orleans, than in New England. Nor is it more heinous in the sight of God, to return Fugitive Slaves, than by a union with slaveholders, to aid to hold Millions in bondage, in all the passing generations. Nor do we believe a 'jury trial' can prove any man a Slave or Free, who bears the image of his Creator and God."

"In a word, our warfare is with the doctrine, that Man ever can under any possible or conceivable circumstances, hold property in his fellow man."

"Our motto is not, 'Slavery national, Freedom national.' It is rather FREEDOM UNIVERSAL, AND SLAVERY NOWHERE in the Universe of God."

"In promulgating these doctrines, we shall ask the aid and co-operation of every one who loves Man or reveres his Creator. We shall assail nothing that does not lie in the way of the freedom of the slave. But we can make no compromise with any institution or association, that leagues itself with the tyrant."

BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN.—After a suspension of six months, this publication again makes its appearance. It is devoted as heretofore, to the science of man, and the editor promises to extend his investigations to new topics, and to present new facts. Dr. Buchanan is a bold and laborious searcher for truth—and equally bold in announcing results—as well as faithful in making their application to topics of reform. Terms, \$2 per annum, in advance. To clubs of ten, \$15,—to clubs of twenty, \$25. Address J. R. Buchanan, Cincinnati.

British Ladies' Address.

The recent address of the noble Ladies of England, on the subject of slavery, seems to have produced no less agitation in England, than in this country. There, as here, it has aroused the good and the evil, the spiteful and the benevolent and has proved an occasion of the utterance of a good deal of plain truth, to say nothing of the amount of falsehood, it has provoked. The London Times led off in opposition, and its correspondents have been frequently pouring in their broadsides.

For example, under date of Nov. 22, some man, speaking for his wife, charges the continued support of slavery upon the luxury which consumes the products of slave labor, and thinks these ladies should not call upon their American partners to relinquish their profits, till they are themselves willing to relinquish their luxuries.

In regard to the early history of slavery, the same writer hits pretty near the truth with regard to both countries. He says:

"In the next place, the proposed address imputes to our own forefathers the guilt of having conspired with American colonies to import African slaves. I do not believe the fact to be so. It is indeed true that acts for abolishing the slave trade were passed in some of the American colonies, and rejected by the King of England. But why? Not because the colonists were opposed to the slave trade on moral grounds, while the British Government cherished it on mercenary grounds, but simply because the Americans of that day were 'Protectionists' who wished to supply the slave market of their own country without the competition of the imported commodity. Both parties had in common the guilt of clinging to the slave trade, though in different forms. I should much regret that the women of England should lend their sanction to any unfounded or exaggerated charge against their native country."

The writer adds another objection to the measure, viz: that the address is the result of excitement, produced by Mrs. Stowe's romance. That the indictment she has drawn, is 'fictitious' and unjust to the American people, and that British ladies should not give endorsement and force to such injustice. For these reasons he declines using his 'domestic influence' in favor of the address.

Another 'writer' (in this case the lady speaks for herself) cannot permit herself to interfere for the slave, because that requires legislation and for that "the merits and defects of the sex equally disqualify them." If there must be intervention on the part of the British ladies, in behalf of Africans, she recommends that it be addressed in behalf of that class, which is nominally free. Hear her:

Slavery is an institution, a detestable one I fully admit, but it must be dealt with as an institution. But color, race, blood, are not institutions—they are subjects, not for legislation, but for sympathy and antipathy; they fall into the domain of feeling—the domain over which women reign paramount.

If, then, we are to invoke the aid of our sisters of the United States for the reform of humanity and justice, let it be for the destruction of that most inhuman sentiment by which every man, woman, and child convicted or suspected of a tinge of African blood, is repulsed, scorned, insulted, treated as if tainted with moral leprosy, and this without the least regard to character, education, or any of the qualities which ought to determine the reception of man in society.

Before we call upon the women of the United States to meddle in a matter involving all manner of legal and economical questions, let us ask them, my Lord, to purify their social character and relations from this foul and cruel stain. This they can do, if they will. They can, without attacking any claims or exciting any political strife, extend to their colored brethren and sisters the equal and gracious demeanour of Christian gentleness; they can admit those who deserve the distinction (and such will not long be wanting) their share in the common charities and courtesies of Christian and civilized life. It is the atrocious antipathy of race which renders the situation of the African slave hopeless. Even the Romans—no tender masters—left a ray of hope to their freedmen; and the condition accessible to their freedmen no doubt sustained many a sinking heart during the cruel hardships of slavery.

Rather cold comfort is this plain truth to those on this side the Atlantic who are opposed to the address. She commends the subject to the women of the U. S., in a manner worthy of their serious consideration. She adds:

But in America, not only the emancipated slave, but even his remote descendants, are condemned to a state of intolerable degradation, for which freedom has no cure. From this the women of the United States may, if they will, raise them; for in all countries it is the women who determine the place and the value of men in society. Pray that they have so feeble an estimate of their great and legitimate office, and that while they grasp at powers they could not wield, they fling those social distinctions which ought to be the reward of merit and virtue."

I am, my Lord, your obedient servant,
AN ENGLISH WOMAN.

Next comes a writer, thoroughly American. One who understands her cue much better than "An English Woman." It is some veritable Yankee woman who has taken this method of reading a wholesome lesson to the British aristocracy. She tells some very wholesome truths for English ears, and we hope those addressed may profit thereby even as we hope for profit to Americans for the rebuke administered in the address. We have not room to follow this correspondence further than the following extract. Though it is all equally right. We hold it to be the right of every one to

rebel against his brother—wherever his dwelling place. And we are glad that the faithful effort of these British Ladies, is bearing fruit at home as well as in this country, where it was especially designed to act. The writer, after of course, disclaiming all intention of supporting slavery, says:

I might, indeed, just hint at the very important fact, that it is decisively agreed throughout the United States, for most vital, national, and political reasons, to permit no agitation on this question; and, moreover, that any extra-national suggestions at this particular time must needs be especially unacceptable, which a party has just pledged to resist any change with respect to the slave question."

I have not a word to say against the terms in which the gentlewomen whose names you quote have framed their address; but I earnestly and respectfully suggest to them—on consideration, which, if their address be at all responded to, will inevitably—I venture to speak on something of authority—their retort upon them, not so much as a reason against the possible justice of such an appeal, but certainly as a reason against its proceeding from England."

It is simply this. The American ladies will say—
"Fellow-women of our northern country, if you desire a subject on which to exercise your noblest sympathy, we are bound to bid you look at home. We intend you, in the name of our common womanhood, to apply your endeavors and your influence to a work which you can accomplish if you really have the will. Our travelling countrymen report to us that in your metropolises and in your other great cities—to say nothing of your rural districts—one most monstrous and terrible contrast ever meets their eyes—the extreme of destitution and despair face to face with the extreme of full-blown luxury and physical enjoyment. And they consider that unless timely remedies be applied, this disorder and wrong will result very calamitously to your entire social system."

We tell you the simple and easily tested truth, when we say that in the United States there is none of that sort of misery which we are informed is the normal condition (so to speak) of the London poor. Not even in New Orleans, or any similarly circumstanced place, is anything of the sort to be found. To us, and (we believe) likewise to the various European nations, the reported condition of the London poor has long been matter of most saddening and mournful wonder."

Therefore we do not (we repeat) think that our aristocratic English sisters have any sympathy to spare for our generally well-cared for negroes, until they are seen to be practically taking to heart the great problem of diminishing this flagrant scandal by devoting their leisure and their wealth to that object, by mingling affectionately with those forgotten members of the same redeemed humanity, by bearing hope and encouragement to the cold hearts of those who at present even quit this world, for no apparent purpose but to witness luxury and be themselves outcasts. Oh, bear your benign sympathies, gentlewomen of England, to your own male and female sufferers! Try what the blessed influence of unstained womanhood may yet effect on the unbelieved victims of enslaving circumstances, such as it may be the main salvation of ourselves not to have encountered. Apply yourselves to this, and you shall not find reason to complain that we do not bear you company in mitigating whatever horrors of a like kind we can discover here. Believe that that we are not so ignorant of womanly pity, so untrue to our sex, so forgetful of our common humanity, as to acquire, in any system of cruelty and torture, whatever may be the exceptional instances of such from which romance writers may draw their conclusions which are naturally so startling to you."

"Once more, we will believe that you are not merely 'sighing for wretches,' and 'shunning the wretched,' when we see you making a true effort to harmonize, by means of your magnificent resources, those dreadful face-to-face opposites of which we spoke. We will believe that your 'feelings' are not 'all too delicate for use'; we will believe that your sympathies with the remote miseries of which your orators tell you are more than mere sentiment, when we see you doing something, making some strenuous surrender of personal ease and comfort, to remove from your doors the greatest spectacle of virtual slavery which (as far as we can learn) the whole world contains."

"Resign some larger portion of your splendours, your pleasures, your vacant hours, your influence, to the unclaimed mass, that is weltering behind your palaces, crying aloud in bitter despair, *Ungue quo, Domine!* and convicting you, we say not of conscious hypocrisy, but of that which subjects you, in the eyes of some, to the suspicion of untruth, and partiality."

Believe me, Sir, nothing would induce me to ask to trespass thus on your columns but that I am so well assured how unproductive, how hopeless of result, is this well intended scheme of the circle of gentlewomen mentioned in *The Times*. I trust I have spoken of them with all the respectful deference which their sex and their high position demand, and however feeble my words the thought which I desire to suggest may not be utterly disregarded."

I remain, Sir, your faithful servant,
Nov. 20.

SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.—Accounts from England, as well as correspondents from Havana, to this country, represent the foreign slave trade as unusually brisk just now. A correspondent of the Tribune, says the recently captured slavers have not been condemned. He adds that several cargoes have been quite lately landed, and the negroes are being openly sold at 600 dollars per head.

GOVERNOR WRIGHT AND COLONIZATION.—Governor Wright of Indiana, in his last message, informs the Legislature that the board for the colonization of free colored persons authorized by previous law, has not yet been organized, and is not in operation—and that they have not yet received answers to their communications of inquiry to President Roberts. He eulogizes the colony without stint.

Dr. Lyman Beecher was an unsuccessful candidate for the chaplaincy of the Mass. House of Representatives.

Letter from Mrs. Gage.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 20, 1853.

DEAR FRIEND: I have been trying, for the last four days, to find a moment of leisure, both of body and mind, that I might devote to you, and tell you, what a "good time" I am having in Columbus. I did not get here, it is true, to the Temperance Convention, but you know the old adage that "it is better to be at the end of a feast, than the beginning of a famine," and truly it was enough, to satisfy even as hungry an appetite as mine, to hear recounted by earnest lips and hearts, fresh beating with newly awakened impulses, the scenes of the convention, and the strong hope, for the future, growing out of woman's influence, and woman's effective action. It was a great treat, too, to meet here your townsman, J. E. Jones, who is tarrying on her mission of love, giving a course of lectures to the citizens, generally, on the Physical, Intellectual and Moral cultivation of man. She is reaping a rich harvest of good will; (I will not say applause, every mountebank gets that), and the citizens a rich harvest of Hygienic truth, as well as being irresistibly drawn, by her strength and eloquence, away from the old notions that a woman may not teach. Is it not strange that the world will still insist upon woman's wasting all the energies of her mind, in keeping a house, whether she have one to keep or not; of rocking cradles, when there are no babies in them; and getting dinners, when there is none to eat them, when they have the strength and power to move with high impulse in the cause of truth and right, the hearts of a whole town or city. If a woman have fire enough in her soul, to work an engine that shall move with sure and safe speed a train of fifty cars well laden with human hearts; full of life and love, over the straight and narrow railways of morality and virtue, would it not be a squandering of the good gift of God, to waste all that fire in boiling the pot, or heating up the cooking stove? Now if there are houses to keep, cradles to rock, and dinners to be eaten, let the work be done, and done cheerfully, too, and with willing hands. Far be it from me, to call upon woman to desert any known duty. Why, I should think it as wicked and wrong as I would for a man to do the same thing; and a woman neglecting her family and her household, and running about to lecture, is pretty nearly as disgusting a sight as a man at the same employment; and would be quite as bad if she claimed at all times and in all places—superiority of physical and intellectual strength—to be the head of the household—the master politically, legally, educationally, and so forth and so on.

But still she modestly submits to stand inferior; of course the world ought to be very charitable to her dereliction of duty, especially as she has so many illustrious examples set for her by the "lords of creation."

Mrs. Mary J. Conner, too, one of earth's noblest and best, is here, and has just closed a course of Physiological Lectures. She is bound for the "Great West," to sow seeds of reform over the grand prairies. God speed both these noble women, and incline the hearts of the people to hear their words, and help on their mission.

I shall return home, to McConnellsville, in a short time, set my household in order, and be ready to leave with my husband and children, as soon as possible, in the spring, for our new home in St. Louis, Mo. I have been there and seen for myself, and while I love Ohio with a renewed affection, I feel the sun shines more brightly in Missouri than I had hoped.

That there is a mighty harvest ripe there for the sickle of reform, and the laborers are few, they are the more earnestly called for; more imperatively demanded. I find there is a strong, open current, ready to swell up into a broad, open stream, of opposition to intemperance, licentiousness, slavery, &c. The loud trumpet tones of reform are not startling the ears of the people, but the loud murmuring of many voices is every where heard.

And the day must come and that ere long, when even in Missouri, as in Ohio, freedom of speech will be tolerated upon all subjects. I question whether that time is not now, if the world would but see clearly and feel independently.

Yours truly,

FRANCES D. GAGE.

Correction.

FRIEND MARION: In the obituary notice of Ruth Galbraith, there is a typographical error, which in justice to her memory should be corrected. It reads, "She was fond of reading novels and biographies." It should read, "She was fond of reading travels and biographies." She was not particularly fond of novels, though she read select ones at times. She had no taste for any amusement which was not connected with utility. She ever insisted that our amusements should consist in doing that which is useful. She deemed the culture of flowers, a useful amusement; and was often seen among her flowers, when she was hourly expected to be called to another state. Her passion for sweet and beautiful flowers remained white life lasted. Scarce any maxim was more prominently taught in her conversation and life, than that of combining amusement with physical, intellectual and social health and improvement.

We noticed the statement referred to above, on reading the proof, but our closest scrutiny could make nothing else than novels out of the manuscript. We are now happy to make the correction.—[Ed.]

Woman's Rights Advocate, No. 1: by Mrs. C. M. Severance, Cleveland, Ohio.—This is the first of a series of pamphlets to be published by the Woman's Rights Association of Ohio. It contains twenty pages, and is written with decided ability. Its arguments are sound and convincing, and will have weight with all readers who are earnest seekers after truth.—*Lib.*

Letter from Stark County

MARLBORO, Stark Co., O., Jan. 17, '53.

FRIEND MARION: Please allow me, through the Bugle, to call the attention of a portion of the public, to the Medical Institute of Dr. Thomas, of this place, and to his facilities for imparting a knowledge of the important sciences of Anatomy and Physiology.

It is now generally conceded by philanthropists, that any scheme for the ultimate regeneration of man, which does not take cognizance of the laws pertaining to the origin of life, and physical developments; and the relation of these to mental manifestation, must prove short sighted, and in the end, deficient. Our moral and intellectual natures can only be purified and elevated, in proportion as our physical is properly organized and developed. Again, the world is full of physical disease, and consequently misery and wretchedness.

This misery and wretchedness, are the direct and necessary results of the violation of physical law, either by the sufferers themselves, or as a consequence of such violation on the part of their parents; and that violation is generally the result of ignorance. Hence the manifest essentiality of a knowledge of the laws relating to the origin, development, and healthy action of physical life, and their intimate relation with, and controlling influence over, the character and destiny of human beings. Anatomy, Physiology, or the structure and functions of the various parts of the complicated machinery of the human organism, lie at the basis of this knowledge, and, in fact, embrace the substance of it. The world is languishing, and human nature deteriorating, in consequence of the lack of this knowledge among the masses, and hence the demand for teachers and lecturers on these subjects. I know of no field for the exercise of benevolence, which promises such large results of good to humanity, as this; and none that guarantees a better prospect of "material" reward to the qualified lecturer.—Those who have gone out from this Institution, in that capacity, are reaping a rich harvest, both of those whom they have enlightened and benefited, and of that which procures the comforts and conveniences of life. To females particularly, this field of labor presents peculiar inducements, and this Institution, unusual, and almost unequalled advantages.

Of Dr. Thomas, it is enough to say, that he is a gentleman, and master of his subject. Of his abilities to, and facilities for, imparting a correct and thorough knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, and their kindred subjects, I would speak with the assurance and enthusiasm of a student, who has received, and is still receiving, the benefits and blessings resulting from these facilities, and that teaching.

Besides skeletons, natural and artificial, Muscular preparations, wet and dry, a fine French manikin, a set of life size charts, representing the osseous, muscular, arterial and venous systems, hundreds of good plates, and dissections of the human subject, he has recently, at great expense, procured an extensive collection of casts, taken from actual dissections, exhibiting almost every part of the human system, exactly as in nature, thus affording a rare opportunity for studying the parts in situ.

Students of either sex, wishing to pursue a full course of medical study, can have as good opportunities here as any other private institute in the State, and some advantages superior to those offered at most other institutions of the kind.

The next term will commence on the first Monday of March, next. Those joining the class then formed, will have the benefit of the knowledge of the present class, as they will be reviewing at that time. This arrangement would make it very desirable for a person wishing to study, to join the class at that time.

For particulars, address R. G. Thomas, Marlboro, Stark Co., Ohio.

Respectfully,
JAMES HAMBLETON.

Letter from Illinois.

PRAIRIE HOME, January 16th, 1853.

FRIEND ROBINSON: I here inclosed send my subscription for the Bugle. Occasionally a friend sends us one, and it comes like another ray of sunlight to our already bright and happy home; and I can no longer willingly be deprived of its periodical visits. I have now wandered from Ohio, and have taken up my residence in the beautiful prairie land. I was originally a devotee to the hills and the woods, and came here with no idea of admiring the country, when compared with my childhood's home; but I was mistaken. Though my heart still clings with a kind of reverence, to the scenery on which my eyes first rested, yet there is something in the scenery here which is still more charming. When I saw it in its summer dress, I was struck with its sublimity and beauty, the far stretching prairie clothed in thick grass, interspersed with flowers of the most gorgeous hues, with here and there a grove that look like orchards amidst cultivated fields. But these simple beauties of nature are fast giving way to the rapid current of emigration, and the long grass and the flowers are fast being turned under and the black earth turned up, and the fertile soil is found to yield abundant crops of various grains, which with our internal improvements, the central railroad etc., are likely to make this a wealthy country. There is a spirit of enterprise here, and the people at heart mean well; and if some one that could, would only claim their ears, and show them the beauty of moral suasion anti-slavery, I doubt not that numbers of them would grasp it with ardor. But they do not know what it is. Please give us in your paper, an article on the principles of the Western Anti-Slavery Society. I shall ever stand by the cause of the slave, firm and immovable as a rock. "Till we have won him back his long lost rights, Or our own hearts are mouldering in dust." Thine for the progress of the cause.

L. A. R.